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J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK LIKE the single spring; but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are TOTALLY RUINED as USELESS. They COMBINE comfort, durability and economy, with the MOST GRACEFUL SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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Buyers of Duplex Skirts should examine the hoops to be sure they get the genuine article, which is the only Skirt with double springs in each hoop. Inquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. See that his name is on the skirt band.

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THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XXIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1866. NUMBER 17.

U. S. Illustrated, Aug 18 66

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE MONTH	$ 1 20
THREE MONTHS	3 25
SIX MONTHS	6 00
ONE YEAR	12 00

To our Country Patrons.

Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we hold ourselves responsible for all losses to us when letters are registered. We are not responsible for losses in the mails, should any occur, unless letters are registered.

FOR CONGRESS,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

Election Returns.

Our friends all over the State are requested to telegraph the full returns of the August election to the Democrat, and, wherever the telegraph is not accessible, they are requested to promptly forite to us the result in precincts, towns and counties.

☞ We admonish the Patch-work Democracy that the contest in this country is not one of the old sort in better times. It is not to be settled by clamor and cap-trap, not even by sound reasons, perhaps. There are no hostile armies in the field; but the military really have supreme control.

The purse and the sword are in the hands of one party and can be used by the majority that have control of the Government. Our territory South, once States of the Union, are but provinces now, with their millions of population, with an undefined connection with the Government; subjects, but not citizens, in any living practical sense.

In short, we are in the midst of revolution, with the whole political organization in the hands of a majority unfriendly to the South, with the purse and the sword to accomplish their purposes.

Political conventions and speakers here in Kentucky forget the situation. They act as if an old-fashioned party race was in hand, and no firearms in sight. We had a convention here that promised solemnly to do exploits, which they have no power whatever to do. They resolve and spout and pow-wow, with as much sensibility as if they were of the slightest consequence.

We ought to have learned that military power is very convenient, and that parties in need of it do not scruple to use it, with or without necessity, and all the pompous resolves and pledges are worth nothing before a steel-pointed argument.

It is very heroic to be defiant—to deal in bulky words and valorous resolutions; but the end of defiance and bravado we have seen.

These fire-eating politicians ought to recollect that there are no Confederate armies now; that there is no power in the South and none in this State to carry out mighty resolves, and redeem rhetorical bluster from derision.

Resolve that we will maintain and defend the Federal and State Constitutions from all enemies, domestic and foreign!

I will act the Roman Senator, *if I can*, was the remark of a matter-of-fact man in trying circumstances; but our partisans are going to do exploits without conditions!

Kentucky is but one State of thirty-six, without men, money or organization. Eleven States, with vast armies and organization, undertook to insultain and defend certain rights they claimed. They were going to die in the last ditch; but these heroes, now quite valorous, didn't defend anything, and dodged the last ditch. They asked pardon, swore to support the policy of their enemies, and promised good behavior.

Such a disastrous result ought to warn men that promising is one thing and performing another; that some things can't be done as well as others; that we are dealing with perilous things; that some wisdom and discretion is preferable to empty bluster.

A cowardly appeal to fear, shouts the heroic party. But those who took that oath, iron-clad, promising to support what they hated, will appreciate the remarks of Falstaff a little modified Discretion is necessary to successful valor, if it is not the best part of it. Men who have eaten dirt lately need not put on airs about the exploits they will do. They will not maintain and defend the Constitution, State and Federal, against all enemies, foreign and domestic. In this time of revolution they will just do the best they can. They may take an oath, not to do, just what they resolve to do, before they are done.

As the land lies now, they will do just what the authorities at Washington say they shall do, and they have no power to do otherwise.

What if the Radicals carry the elections again and hold the power of the Government; how are you going to do such exploits? Where is your power? Don't you think you had as well roost a little lower, and not crow quite so loud? All the world sees that you have no power; that you must do as you can, and not as you will, that wisdom and discretion, not bluster and empty rhetoric, become the situation.

Defiance and bravado are out of place in the South—out of place in Kentucky. They have been tried, and ended in oaths and promises to do better, and pardons, with a gracious permission to stay at home and live peaceably. Let those who, by their folly, brought this humiliation on the South, be a little modest. We have heard all their braggadocio before, and seen their humiliation—their dirt-eating, in fact. We don't want to witness another exhibition of this sort. We gave these heroes abundant warning of the result before, and we have now repeated the same sort of empty bravado, as if they had any power at all to do the exploits they talk about.

Radicals for Hobson.

We are told that the Radicals, the dead duck, and others, are for Hobson. Of course they must pretend to be before the public. They would not support a Southern sympathizer against a gallant General of the Union army. They would not give the Democrats that club to break their heads with. But they pray, in their hearts, to the Devil, their patronsaint, for the election of Duvall. They know the use they can make of it. So the Charleston Fire-eaters railed at Radicals, but they were so rejoiced at the election of Lincoln that they got up a jollification over it. Elect Duvall, and these Radicals will hardly disguise their gratification.

☞ Holson is a Radical, you will hear repeated to-morrow. It is the whole stock in trade of this Patch-work Democracy. Hobson is as sound a Democrat as ever his competitor. He didn't desert his party in 1860, when his competitor did. He is a constant supporter of the President. This was known months before he thought of being a candidate. He doesn't give three cheers for General Lee, however.

☞ Mr. Pugh was *informed* that in Kentucky this was a contest between Democrats and Radicals. He was informed, too, that the Democrat had gone off to the Radicals. If he is no better informed about Ohio than he is about Kentucky, the Democracy had better keep him at home until he learns something.

VALLANDIGHAM, PUGH & CO.—Would not a few spontaneous cheers for General Lee and Jeff. Davis in central Ohio, or in Cincinnati even, help the Northern Democracy along? They have seen the effect amongst their Democracy here. Suppose they *try* it there.

☞ These spontaneous cheers for General Lee at political gatherings, given with boisterous earnestness, speak more plainly than speeches. It is a cheer for the cause he fought for. We don't see the taste of these noisy demonstrations over a corpse. General Lee, we are sure, would be disgusted at them. After years of suffering and slaughter, in which the South risked all, and lost all, in a bad cause, Lee surrendered, in good faith—gave it all up—and, no doubt, feels, in his heart of hearts, the most poignant regret that the movement ever began. It was, in fact, got up for less noble, and with more disastrous result, than any history has to record. And now, when patriotic men are endeavoring to restore the South to her position, here come crowds in this State shouting forth spontaneous cheers for the general of the rebellion. Is this the way to help the President in his efforts to restore the Constitution and the lost States to their right position? Are the ruling powers likely to listen with complacency to cheers for a rebel chief? What do such demonstrations show but the *animus* of a party? What a comment on that resolution of warm attachement to the Union of these States! Spontaneous cheers for the chief of the effort to break the Union up!

If these cheers come from the slay-at-home patriots, we suggest that they come too late, and can now only compromise General Lee. We hardly think this cheering came from those who aided Lee when he wanted aid. They could not help thinking of those papers in their pockets and their humble petitions for pardon. Lee is in the same fix, only worse. He doesn't feel like cheering. His last official acts in the war were a funeral, not a frolic.

THE SOUTH—OH! THE SOUTH—OUR BRETHREN OF THE SOUTH.—What dear people the South were with these fire-eaters, when they led these confiding people to ruin. Sectional pride—sympathy, chivalry! What business has a Representative with pride, sympathy or chivalry, when the property, liberty and lives of millions are in his hands? Statesmanship is a matter of cool calculation, without prejudice or sympathy for any party or section. If the South had hattened to the advice of her best friends she would have been saved these calamities and, yet, these same politicians, whose counsels have been so ruinous, still set themselves up for counselors, and put on airs as if they had never divided and misled and ruined those who trusted them!

☞ Our Democracy, we are told, belongs to the peace Democracy of the North. Well, we don't know how that is. A large part of our Democracy fought hard for the South, and the rest cheer for the South. They were a war Democracy, only on the other side. It is no wonder the war Democracy of the South like the peace Democracy of the North. Still, this war Democracy of the South needn't admire this peace Democracy of the North. Those latter only helped to beat the Democrats of the North, and give the power to the Republicans. They might have given us some aid now it they had been war Democrats. Generals Steedman and Fullerton were war Democrats. The President has use for them in restoring the Union—none at all for these peace Democrats.

☞ These speakers from Ohio assure their hearers that the election of Duvall will be a great encouragement to the Democracy of the North, as it will be understood as a defeat of all Radicals. Now, if it requires all this effort to beat Radicals in this State, what chance is there to beat them in the Radical States? If they have persuaded the Northern people that such is the situation in Kentucky, what is the use of making a fight at all in the other States? Kentucky has always been conservative. Eleven of her thirteen members at Washington are supporters of Johnson. If, now, the State is in danger, so that speakers have to be imported from Ohio, is it not a poor show for Democracy in the United States?

☞ Let all Union men go to the polls to-morrow morning and vote for General Hobson for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Never mind the clap-trap, the fuss and feathers raised in the canvass. General Hobson is a sound Democrat, and a conservative man, notwithstanding the fuss-representations and hard lying that has been persisted in. If the late demonstrations in this city have not sufficed to satisfy Union men that the Duvall party is the same old party that strove to get Kentucky into the rebellion, they must be too blind to see in broad daylight.

☞ Don't forget the veteran Judge Marshall for the Court of Appeals. No one doubts his qualifications. He stands in the front rank as a jurist. His competitor is a party nominee; one of the so-called, who sheds tears over the lost cause. The venerable Judge Marshall holds the views of the old school about the Constitution, and the importance of the Constitution. He will see no new lights and hear no new sounds.

☞ Remember that this is revolution, and that it is not whether we shall get our interpretation of the Constitution, but what is the best settlement we can get. There is no place for bravado now. Needn't resolve what we will do, only to do the best we can. The sword is no remedy if we had it. It has been tried—foolishly tried—and it has failed.

☞ Let the voters to-morrow give no cause to cheer for a movement that has robbed our State and almost ruined the South. This city tried hard to save the South from her own folly; let her keep a position in which she can be some shield against still further calamities that threaten this section of the Union.

☞ If the voters of Louisville wish to help the Southern States out of their trouble—if they wish to aid the President let them *not* vote to-morrow for Duvall. It will be a hard blow on the President.

☞ A soldiers' convention was lately held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to indorse the policy of the President. It was a magnificent success. They didn't give three cheers for the Confederacy though!

☞ If the Northern Democracy can stand applause for Andrew Johnson, and three cheers for General Lee, they must be harder to beat than they have been for the last twenty years.

☞ The people of this city know the sound, cool judgment and sagacity of James Guthrie. He has been at Washington, and knows how the land lies. Take his advice and vote for General Hobson.

☞ Before our stay-at-home patriots cheer for these Confederate Generals, let them consult the objects or victims of their cheers, on the propriety or taste of the thing.

☞ A wag says the Patch-work are the most patriotic party out. They gave three cheers for Lee, not because he fought, but because he surrendered.

CORRECTION.—Colonel Bunch was not a candidate for the Confederate Congress. He was a candidate for the Federal Congress against Jackson.

REPUBLICAN SPEECH IN THE FREE States.—The Democracy of Kentucky support Andrew Johnson, and give three hearty cheers for General Lee.

☞ Louisville has always voted for the Union. Let her repeat the vote to-morrow. It was never more important.

☞ The so-called are exceedingly friendly to Andrew Johnson. Save me from my friends, he may well pray.

☞ What account will Senator Pugh give of his party here in Kentucky?

FROM OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

Notes by the Wayside—The Watering Places—Saratoga and Newport—The Shoddy Society of Saratoga—High Life and Dissipation—A Dashing Aspasia—Her Attaches—A Princely Gambler—Horse Racing—Places where we can take our Wives and Sisters—Mountain and Lake Retreats—Respectable, yet not Exorbitant—Wild Sports—A New Region for "Fish, Flesh and Fowl"—Politics in Pennsylvania—The Crops—Something about the Cholera—At Ohio's Capital—The Columbus Maennerchor and the Hospitalities shown them by the Residents of the Falls City.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

Everybody and his friend seems sojourning in the country during this heated solstice. When we speak of everybody, we mean the traveling public, not members of the "rail-to-get-away club," who have plenty of brass to rush into the current of society wit greenbacks to cover all seeming defects. The world, you know, looks more to the "almighty dollar" than to caste and true gentility. Any fool or rogue, who dresses well, and has the bearing of a gentleman and an ordinary education, figures at Newport or Saratoga, or at other rural haunts, and is flattered and caressed as long as he can show plenty of "Chase's photographs." No one thinks of asking about his pedigree, and shoddy papas and mammas are on the *qui vive* for every new comer who makes a display. The glory of Saratoga and Newport has departed. Perhaps Saratoga is the worst of the two, for gamblers and dilapidated rogues with their mistresses have taken the place of the former display of wealth, intelligence, and refinement. Saratoga is not the Saratoga it was before the war. Its true glory has departed, and so changed is the society, that I have noticed but very few of the old habitues. The South has almost entirely deserted its once pleasant haunt and groves. A. T. Stewart, the merchant dry-goods prince of New York, has rented a house for his family near the site of the late Congress Hall, for which he pays a millionaire's price. But he will not stay long. Saratoga is now given up to horse racing and gambling. For the latter vice it rivels Baden Baden. Women lose large sums in a fashionable way, and *laqueurs* of the choicest manufacture are stealthily imbibed, and many a husband sees a growing vice, which cannot be controlled. Nor are the morals of this fashionable watering place by any means good. A dashing Aspasia has returned from a season in Europe, and in the most public avenues, and furnished in the style of almost oriental magnificence. She daily drives, four in hand, a splendid turnout, in which she displays her voluptuous form, robed in the height of fashion and dazzling with diamonds. She gives balls every third night, except Sundays, which she scrupulously reserves, and to which no morality sin is low. Her attaches, in the shape of young and faultlessly dressed females, present to all new comers the programmes, which are printed, and the ball will take place at this *maison de plaisir*. For the gentlemen, a famous New York prize fighter has opened a place in which he serves out Kentucky whisky at 10 cents a drink, and fought at all times by those loving such sport. This pugilist, who is wealthy, is noted for his fine strippers, and is said to operate to not only as the judge of the fight, but to keep, the tiniest wings in the United States. Thousands of dollars easily accumulated and as easily lost change hands nightly, and poor Shoddy has to bleed faster than he bled the Government. Then come the races, which roll in the immense current of folly and extravagance. Horses, folly and, alas, sometimes men, have met disaster, and Newport is fast following her example.

But where can we go to?" says the tourist. We will tell you. There are quiet mountain retreats and sea-side villages, where families can go and enjoy themselves with less than one-half the expense and with ten times the pleasure. If you choose to be exclusive and fashionable you can find these elements in the many towns. Society is far better and true refinement is more likely to meet interest and improve. Do you want sport? Go among the clear lakes of western New York or upper Pennsylvania—among the hundreds and hundreds of beautiful lakes in the Adirondack regions; or, nearer home, Latonia Springs or the Mammoth Cave. At many of the places, both east, west and south, the fish are plentiful, the scenery superb, board and good rooms can be obtained at very reasonable rates. You can have good living, fish, hunt, ride, walk and row, and at the Northern resorts guides will give you, fresh air and pure water. Go to the Adirondacks, and at one lake you can catch the beautiful speckled trout, while at the other, only a few miles distant, may be found the fine sport of bass and pickerel fishing, and, in the woods, bear and deer, with plenty of wild game and wild fowl. In short, if you go as far as the Adirondacks, for, just out of the State of Pennsylvania, twenty miles over the line coming west, you find, on the Philadelphia and Erie railway, a belt of woods one hundred miles long, and from thirty to forty miles wide, filled with game, such as bear, panther, wolves and deer, and the streams filled with speckled trout. Even ladies of taste and refinement have gone out with their fathers and brothers and husbands, camped out and enjoyed the wild sports of woodland and mountain. Now, all that is necessary is to leave snobs and shoddyites to revel in the dissipations of Saratoga and Newport, and let respectable people visit quiet retreats near mountain and lake scenery, where they will truly enjoy life as well as benefit themselves.

But we will digress. Before a few words about Eastern politics will be of interest to our Kentucky friends. In Pennsylvania, many towns of which your correspondent has spoken, and all others are somewhat in an excitable state. Gen. Geary, the Abrittion candidate, is doing a rushing business to get office; but Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate, will be sure to win. The soldiers' vote will be large in his favor, as most of the soldiers cannot stand theirtrs, negro-worshipping record. It is said by politicians that I have seen who fought under him will not vote for him. Pennsylvania will, therefore, go heavily Democratic.

A word or two about the crops in the Eastern States. Through the long strip of country we have passed, in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the wheat crop is a most beautiful failure. Corn in those States is small, and will probably yield an average crop. Oats are immense, and that the prominent Republican candidates now in the field are Gov. Morton and Godlove S. Orth. Among the Democratic candidates are Voorhees, formerly member of Congress, and McDonald, the Democratic nominee for Governor last year.

MERCANTILE HONOR.—There is more honorable dealing in this day than dishonest and unfair people think. The sense of obligation to pay debts which have been outlawed or released has not gone altogether out of fashion. The creditors of Mr. Charles Basler, of Philadelphia, have been recently made to realize these statements, having been summoned to dine with that gentleman at the Continental Hotel, and there to receive payment of debts compromised many years ago. Mr. Baeder has signalized the return of his prosperity by paying in full, principal and interest, all the debts from which he was discharged.

THE BOSTON CUSTOMHOUSE.—The Boston Traveler says that the business done at the Boston Customhouse on the 28th ult. was the largest, probably, in its history. The amount received in gold reached from $867,000 to $870,000, mostly on goods in bond in view of the approaching changes in the tariff. About $70,000 of this amount was received on the single article of wool, Boston being one of the greatest marts in this particular article in the United States.

"CONSCIENCE MONEY."—The voluntary contributions made to the public revenue of England by penitent tax-payers, under the head of "conscience money," maintain a regular average of about £7,000 a year. In the financial year ending March, 1866, they amounted to £7,434; in the previous year to £7,484.

☞ The Boston Traveler mentions Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Caleb Cushing and Judge Benjamin R. Curtis as not improbably among the delegates to be sent from Massachusetts to the Philadelphia convention.

FROM OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

The Chamber of Death.

IN MEMORY OF MAJOR ARNOLD HARRIS.

Softly and meaningfully the bright stars are shining,
Gently the night winds fan the curling leaves;
Tend'rly the love drops are watching and fearing,
Lest the Grim Messenger his pire spirit frees.

Hush the low whisper, bridle the breath;
For hot noxious watches, his dimmed eyes unclose;
Seeming in any thought aweme Death
Has tarried awhile on ethereal beds to repose.

Those eyes once so bright with far-seeing wisdom
Made misty and dim by the hand of disease,
Now gleam with the light of the Heavenly Ransom
And the lips utter truths which that vision revealed.

List to each accent, treasure each word,
For a helmet and shield will they prove in the strife;
They will arm thee with weapons more sure than the sword,
And crown thee a victor in the battle of life.

* * * * * * *

Two angels are near, aides of an absolute King,
Awaiting the order repeated so oft;
The scepter is waved—the heavenly host sing—
Their wings are extended, they bear him aloft.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Prince Napoleon's Mission to Italy—The Fall of Austria Hungary and the Magyars—The New Hospodar of Roumania—Empress Eugenie at Nancy—Reappearance of the Cholera—German Refugees in Paris—A Visit to Ems—Dearth of Amusements in the French Capital—Bohemians at a Discount—Cheval a la Mode, &c., &c.

Special Paris and Continental Correspondence of The Louisville Democrat.

PARIS, July 29, 1866.

The fighting, which had been stopped for a few days, has again begun in Germany—the hoped-for armistice has come to nothing. Prince Napoleon has been sent to Italy, in order to try and prevail upon his father-in-law not to put any obstacles in the way of peace. An Imperial council was held at Vienna on the 17th, and, after much talking, it was decided that the war should be carried on a *outrance*, more especially as the Archduke Albrecht, the hero of Custozza, seemed very reliant as to the result being favorable to Austrian arms.

A LEVY EN MASSE

Has been decided upon. Citizens, peasants, are to be formed into corps, and a guerrilla warfare is to be carried on against the detested Hohenzollerns. An appeal is to be made to the Magyars, as at the time of Maria Theresa. It is hoped they will be as successful as at the time of the Empress. Kaiserinn Elizabeth is now in the Hungarian capital, where she will be joined by Franz Joseph, should he not succeed in keeping out the Prussians from his capital. A battle is to all appearance imminent in the neighborhood of Vienna.

All accounts agree in stating that all is up for Anstria, and that what is being done is too late.

THE FALL OF AUSTRIA.

Different letters from correspondents from the seat of war inform us that the Austrians who fought at Sadowa had not had anything to eat for nearly three days, and that the whole army was very badly generalled. Clam-Gallas, who had been called before a court-martial, has been acquitted; but the Government has refused to reinstate him. It is asserted that the defeat of the Austrians is to be attributed to the animosity existing between Benedek and Clam-Gallas—the latter, a nobleman, never having relished being obliged to obey the commands of a *parvenu*.

HUNGARY.

As regards the Magyars, it appears that they are not very flattered at the tardy attentions of the Emperor. They have not forgotten the Bach-Haynau business hung in 1848. There is no doubt the Hungarians, who detest the Prussians, would be very willing to see the House of Hapsburg if he would but keep his promise to them; but the Emperor still hesitates. He would not like to be beaten by the Prussians, but as the Hungarians threaten to take anything to do with what the ultramontanes call the revolution.

True it is that the Hapsburgs are in a sad plight.

Franz Joseph's last hope was in Napoleon III., and he now sees that the Emperor abandons him to his fate, much as he has done with his brother Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico.

The Moniteur, the oracle which we every morning consult, tells us that the last unsuccessful visit of Napoleon to the King of Prussia and Napoleon III., and to show us that Italy cannot agree to sign a peace with Austria without the consent of her ally, Prussia, article 4 runs thus:

"From the moment that the war is declared, neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude a peace nor armistice without mutual consent."

Up to the present time both powers have religiously observed the treaty. Chilloni now occupies Vicenza, thus isolating Austria from the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. The Prussians are advancing from the north on Vienna, from which they are but a day's march distant. Should Napoleon succeed in getting up considerable steam, and that, if crowded, the boiler must surely burst, requests his wife, "under the circumstances," to go to Nancy to occupy one of the two seats her feet are resting upon."

"I can do so," says Mrs. Jones, "but I wish I had known this."

Mr. Jones' heart begins to sink within him; he feels sadly he knows his wife is angry. No difference as to subsequent demands for seats; Mrs. Jones is asleep."

She has no passengers importuning. Mr. Jones has weighted down, nodding; Mrs. Jones lays snoring.

Now, Mr. Editor, I might follow this party on to Dalton, Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and to New York, and in every change of cars Mr. Jones, and the conductors all along, the route would have under similar difficulties to these just mentioned, and I presume that the question often arises in the minds of railroad conductors and steamboat captains why passengers are not content with the number of seats for which they pay. Cases of the kind I have just tried to describe are not only occasional, but by no means isolated. My experience teaches me that one of the easiest methods of ascertaining the true lady or gentleman, is to watch her or his conduct while traveling. And a very good idea may be drawn as to their domestic happiness. I will ask two questions and close: Why does a gentleman wish a seat by the lady's side? Why does a lady or gentleman, traveling, demand more seats than they pay for?

GEORGIA.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 30, 1866.

From the New York Herald, July 29.

An Assassination Frustrated.

A few days ago a distinguished clergyman of South Carolina arrived in this city and put up at one of the leading hotels on Broadway. His especial visit to this city was for the purpose of revenging himself on a merchant doing business in Front street, who, it is alleged, has been guilty of some improprieties with the former's wife some two years ago, the fruits of which were discovered but a few weeks since. The clergyman had a friend in this city to assist in the matter. The facts were discovered by detective John Slowey, who communicated them to Captain John Young, of the detective force, who placed a couple of his men at work to frustrate the commission of the contemplated crime. The clergyman started from the hotel yesterday forenoon to execute his design, but was followed closely on his track. The parties reached the store of the merchant, when he was invited to go to the room of the clergyman in the Broadway Hotel, where explanations were to be made and satisfaction demanded. The merchant, not suspecting any foul play, assented to the proposition, and the party walked up Broadway together, followed by the detective Slowey, proceeded to the hotel, and when the parties were about entering a room the detective disclosed himself and plainly told the merchant the plan to assassinate him. The clergyman was astonished at the sudden appearance of the officer, and, with threats and blasphemy, could not read, but he was overawed by the officer, however, insisted on the truth of the statement, and demanded to search his person. On so doing he found was a penknife. On entering the room, however, came with a solid lead head was discovered, which was seized by the officer. The merchant was assured of his innocence, and assured the merchant the invitation to visit his room was merely to obtain an explanation without any intention to resort to personal violence. Thus the matter ended.

RAW MEAT AND SPIRITS TO CURE CONsumption.—An English paper prints the following:

M. Fuster proposes to cure all cases of consumption by the administration of raw meat and spirits. Although this method of treatment has not been long employed by continental physicians, considerable testimony has been borne to its efficacious which has attended its employment. The new treatment has now been tried satisfactorily in two thousand cases of phthisis. The raw meat is reduced to a pulp, mixed with sugar to conceal its unpleasant flavor, and administered in doses of one hundred to three hundred grammes per day. The alcohol (of the strength of twenty degrees Baume) is given in doses of one hundred grammes a day.

LETTER FROM MINNESOTA.

A Week at "Wilde Lodge"—Lake Washington and its Scenery—Mankato—Public Buildings and Improvements—Sociability of the American Citizens—Piscatorial—A Large Eel, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

MANKATO, MINN., July 28, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: Since my last letter I have been running round this section of the country, seeing and being seen. The beauty of the scenery is certainly unrivaled. I spent one week at "Wilde Lodge," a farm on Lake Washington. The lake is in a deep basin, formed by high hills covered with thick forests or dense thickets of berry bushes. Raspberries and gooseberries grow in great profusion, as well as rattlesnakes—fear of the latter preventing your correspondent from many a cluster of the luscious fruit. "Wilde Lodge" is the home of a Maine farmer, and here many prejudices in regard to the selfishness of Northern people were dispelled. Not judging from *him* alone, but we became acquainted with several "Maineites;" there are many around here. In no "Kentucky home" have we been treated with greater kindness, or had more hospitable attention, than among the wilds of Minnesota. I have seen, since I've been here, a family turned out of doors, their house burned down; another house in which the family were all sick in bed, and they did not suffer for attention. Kind neighbors took the former in, and left their homes to wait on the latter, without the "hope of reward." The "almighty dollar" has nothing to do with it.

We took a ride on the lake in the twilight, while the sun was sinking on one side and the bright evening star rising on the other. The tinte and scene was charming—the sunset, the shadows of the trees, the evening star, the light plash of the oars, the music of sweet voices—but over all there stole a feeling of sadness, of home-sickness, perhaps; but I thought of regret that this lovely scene must fade away.

All through the "timber" these lakes are scattered. Over a strip of prairie, a few miles, or emerging from a thick wood, we suddenly feel a breeze, and are on the lakeshore. Here, too, we enjoyed a dinner of wild ducks, the first of the season, killed for our particular enjoyment; and didn't we enjoy them! as well as all the other good things. And to see the fruit of the country, and everybody works—no lady is too good or too *lazy* to do her own housework.

With reluctance, we left the country, with its charms, and turned our horses' heads toward Mankato, the largest place above Saint Paul—an incorporated city of three thousand inhabitants. The people are industrious, enterprising, and, withal, fashionable. Two newspapers are published; public schools are in operation; there is a Catholic Church—a very neat Presbyterian Church. The Methodists and Episcopalians each meet in public halls, but the former are erecting a substantial edifice, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the town. Though the people must all do their own work, much time is given to amusements and recreation. They had seen that oil existed in and was distilled from coal, which was conceded to be the remains of terrestrial vegetation. There was, therefore, nothing violent in the supposition that petroleum, so exactly like coal oil in its properties, has been formed from marine vegetation, the vegetable origin of both is indubitable.

CURIOSITIES OF THE MARRIAGE SERVICE IN ENGLAND.—A clergyman in Hampshire, England, writes:

If you had married as many couples as I have

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, BUCKEL & CO.
OFFICE—
South side Green st., two doors below Courthouse.

SUNDAY, AUG. 5, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
ARE FIXED BY THE
Press of Louisville.

Meeting at the Courthouse LAST NIGHT.

AN ABLE SPEECH FROM GOV. BRAMLETTE.

A large crowd assembled at the Courthouse last night to hear the speeches of Gov. Bramlette and others, in support of Gen. E. H. Hobson. The ill health of Hon. James Guthrie denied him the pleasure of being in attendance, though he communicated his indorsement of Gen. Hobson and earnest desire for his success in the pending contest. Hon. James Harrison presided over the meeting. Gov. Bramlette made the leading speech of the evening—a speech characterized by signal ability and eloquence. The Governor gave a dispassionate review of the political situation in the State, tracing with great clearness the origin of the present contest in Kentucky. He said that when the Legislature was in session last winter, the conservative Union men were anxious and did everything in their power to produce harmony and good feeling throughout the State, among those who had been divided and embittered against each other by the issues involved in the late civil war. This commendable disposition, he said, was exhibited even by those members of the Legislature who had been regarded as "radical" in their political views. The expatriation law was repealed, and the utmost magnanimity was shown toward the misguided men who had gone out from the State to engage in the rebellion. The prevailing idea was that all classes of citizens in the State should be placed upon equal footing, that harmony and good feeling might be fully restored in the Commonwealth. In consequence of the action of the Legislature, we felt for a while that perfect peace would be established amongst us. When the question of holding a party convention came up for discussion in the Legislative caucuses of the Conservative men, it was decided by an overwhelming vote that no convention should be held lest it might revive, unnecessarily, the issues so recently involved in the war. Then did the Union men of the State exert themselves to prevent the agitation and bad feeling now unfortunately attending the present contest over an office which possesses no political significance whatever. Gov. Bramlette asserted very truly that it was in utter violation of the wishes of the Federal soldiers, the Confederate soldiers and the Union men of Kentucky generally that a party convention was held in the State at all; but a few reckless and "pestiferous disturbers" of the public harmony and peace which prevailed after the cessation of the rebellion, were determined to get up a party fight in Kentucky, and hence, under the inspiration of the Louisville Courier and the faction which "bolted" the Legislative caucus, the defunct "committee," headed by Dr. Buchanan and composed exclusively of secessionists, issued the call for the 1st of May convention. It was unreasonable in these gentlemen to suppose for a moment that the Union men of the State would respond to the call of such men, thoroughly identified as they were in sentiment and conduct with the rebellion. The First of May Convention did not, in any degree, represent the Union men in Kentucky; it was gotten up by men who were known only for their hostility to the Government; it was mainly composed of the stay-at-home secessionists and partly of returned rebel soldiers who had been led into it by bad influences. This convention nominated Judge Duvall, whose sympathies, as everybody knew, were with the rebellion all the time, and that nomination by that convention is now responsible for the present unnecessary contest in the State. Gov. Bramlette proceeded to show that supporters of Judge Duvall, though calling themselves "Democrats," were not Democrats in fact; they have no sympathy with the principles and sentiments of the loyal Democrats of the country, who, like McClellan, contributed so largely toward the maintenance of the Union and suppression of the rebellion. The First of May Convention virtually repudiated the platforms of the Northern Democratic State conventions: it was gotten up upon the idea that the rebellion was right, and that the time had come when Kentucky should vindicate the recent armed revolt against the Government by the vote of her people.

Gov. Bramlette argued that the Duvall Democrats, by getting up this fight in Kentucky, were playing into the hands of the Radicals North, and, to that extent, weakening the noble efforts of President Johnson to restore the Union upon a Constitutional basis. The Northern Radicals, he said, wanted no better material with which to operate against the friends of President Johnson than the Duvall "Democrats" are furnishing them. General Hobson, he argued, was the true supporter of President Johnson, and his election would go far toward silencing the Radical clamor against the South, and hence it was the sacred duty of every Kentuckian who desired national peace and harmony to support Gen. Hobson. The "peace Democracy" of the North, represented by such men as Vallandigham and Voorhees, might desire the election of Duvall, but they were but a small faction in the North, and contributed no assistance to the sincere friends of President Johnson.

The Governor's speech elicited much applause. Col. Bristow and Gen. Whitaker followed the Governor in brief but earnest remarks, in response to loud and repeated calls for them. Gen. Whitaker's excoriation of Mr. Vallandigham aroused many cheers and created much amusement.

The whole meeting passed off with unfeigned gratification of the friends of Gen. Hobson.

"Kentucky is a Good State for Union Men to Emigrate From."

The sentence above quoted was uttered recently by Mr. Buchanan, of the "so-called" Democracy of Kentucky, in a discussion with the Hon. James W. Gorin. The sentence was used with telling effect, for it was but the out-spoken utterance of what hundreds of others of the Buchanan party have said before and since. Mr. Buchanan formally denied uttering any such remark, it seems, and by last night's mail we received the following clincher, signed by four of the most respectable and intelligent men in Barren county, showing that Buchanan did make the statement.

We suppose that Dr. Buchanan will not have the hardihood to deny it again:

GLASGOW, KY., July 3, 1866.

The undersigned state that they were present during a political discussion between Hr. J. R. Buchanan and J. W. Gorin, Esq., at Glasgow, on the 16th ult., and that Dr. Buchanan said in his speech, after predicting the election of Duvall, "Kentucky is a good State for Union men to emigrate from."

W. W. WARRING,
T. T. BUCKEL,
JAS. C. EVANS,
J. S. MORGAN.

☞ As Clerk of the City Court we believe Philip Tounppert, Jr., has given very general satisfaction, and he is every way worthy of the indorsement of a re-election. He has discharged the duties of the office faithfully. Speaking the English and German languages with fluency, it is of substantial advantage in that position. He is a clever gentleman—young, active and efficient. It is a compliment to the information that the horses belonged to N. R. Mason, of Locust Grove, Ky. When the case was called up in the Police Court yesterday it was laid over till Tuesday.

☞ D. B. F. Slaughter, formerly of Shelbyville, Ky., has removed to Louisville and established an office on the northeast corner of Hancock and Jefferson streets. Dr. Slaughter is both a scholar and a gentleman, and is thoroughly devoted to his profession. He will soon command a fine practice.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Geo. Schenm, a boy of fifteen years, was yesterday before the Police Court, accused of stealing $15 from the till of Chas. Graw. He was ordered to the house of refuge until he shall be eighteen years of age.

FOR JAILER.—There are a number of aspirants for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county, but among them, most prominently marked for his liberality, is the present incumbent, Wm. K. Thomas. It is true he has the office, and has had it for some time, but from that position he has dispensed more charities and aided more people in proportion to his means, perhaps, than any half dozen of the most charitably disposed citizens. While he has discharged the duties of his office promptly, he has been as humane and considerate towards those who unfortunately got in the "lock-up," as circumstances would permit. He is one of a dozen or more candidates, for the place, and those who know Mr. Thomas well, and are cognizant of his efficiency as a county officer, will not withhold their support from him on account.

A SOMNAMBULIST.—On the last trip of the John T. McCombs to this city, a passenger named Terrell got up out of his berth, walked out on the guard and slid down a stanchion until his feet were immersed in the water. He remained in this position some time, then climbed up, went to the bar, took a drink and went back to his berth. When questioned as to his strange conduct, he disclaimed all knowledge of the transaction, but said that he had heard that he walked in his sleep, but had never caught himself at it.

A NEW DODGE TO OBTAIN MONEY.—Yesterday morning a man by the name of Wm. Sheerey went into a saloon on Twenty and High streets, kept by one Fisher, called for a drink, and tendered the barkeeper a one dollar bill to pay for it. When the barkeeper went to make the change the man insisted that it was a five instead of a one dollar bill. Officers Cave and Martz arrested the gentleman and placed him in jail.

HORSE THIEVES.—It will be remembered that some time since Chas. Cooper and W. H. Elwell were arrested on suspicion of having stolen two horses, which they had in their possession. Yesterday morning the Chief of Police received information that the horses belonged to N. R. Mason, of Locust Grove, Ky. When the case was called up in the Police Court yesterday it was laid over till Tuesday.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

LOUISVILLE, ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Morning Express	7.00 A. M.	4.30 P. M.
Mail	3.00 P. M.	11.30 A. M.
Night Express	7.00 P. M.	7.00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Morning Express	8.00 A. M.	7.00 P. M.
Mail	3.00 P. M.	11.30 A. M.
Night Express	7.00 P. M.	4.30 A. M.
Louisville Accommodation	4.30 P. M.	9.30 A. M.
Lagrange Accommodation	5.00 P. M.	8.30 A. M.
Second Lagrange Accommodation	6.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.
Eastern Express	12.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.

LEAVES THROUGH WESTERN MAIL, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
LEAVES SHELBYVILLE, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
LEAVES ELIZABETHTOWN, TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
LEAVES PROSPECT, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.—We publish below the time of the arrival and departure of the mails which will prove of interest to our readers:

	CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
Point Eastern	3.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
"	7.00 P. M.	4.30 A. M.
Bardstown Railroad	3.00 P. M.	11.30 A. M.
"	7.00 P. M.	4.30 A. M.
Morning Express	8.00 A. M.	7.00 P. M.
Mail	3.00 P. M.	11.30 A. M.
Night Express	7.00 P. M.	4.30 A. M.
Louisville Accommodation	4.30 P. M.	9.30 A. M.
Lagrange Accommodation	5.00 P. M.	8.30 A. M.
Second Lagrange Accommodation	6.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.
Eastern Express	12.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.
Louisville and Cincinnati Packet	4.00 P. M.	8.00 A

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE--STOCK AND FIXTURES--And stand for rent, CHAMBERLIN & CO., Wholesale Clothiers, No. 182 Main street. aug29 tm

FOR SALE--BUILDING LOT--On Walnut st., below Seventh, south side, 26x67, by 165 feet. Apply to E. L. DAVIES, 388 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth. au4 d3w

FOR SALE--COTTAGE--Has four rooms and cellar, plastered, in good repair, gives, Apply on premises, third house from Main street, fee. au4 d6*

FOR SALE--CORD WOOD--40 cords of Wood (of Red Oak), split, delivered in the city and Jeffersonville. Apply at law office of Harris & Hagan, No. 159 Fifth street. jy24 tf

A. HARRIS.

FOR SALE--STOCK--A few shares of City Ballroom Building Association stock will be sold cheap. Apply at office No. 4, Hamilton building, corner Main and Main sts. jy28

FOR SALE--BILLIARD TABLES--Two splendid Billiard Tables Reasonable rate will be sold cheap. S. P. WHALEY & CO. jy18

FOR SALE--BUILDING LOTS--the feet front by 2½ deep on the east side of First street, commencing 75 feet north of River bluffs; 6 feet front by 90 deep on the south side of College street, commencing 45 feet from the corner of Floyd street.

Lot front by 165 feet deep, on the south side of Ninth street, between Main and Market. Terms made easy. Apply to WOOD & BROS., Third st., above Main. jy21 tf

FOR SALE--SEWING MACHINE--No. 1 Finger Machine, entirely new. Apply at No. 1 West Market street. au4 3t*

FOR SALE--SPLENDID AND VALUABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE--Of 10 feet by 30 feet, a Brick Cottage, containing 4 rooms and cellar, cistern, stables, ice house, &c.; garden well set in shrubbery, and fifty shade trees surrounding the building. For particulars inquire at this office. jun 17

FOR SALE--CHAIR STORE--The Opera Chair Store, corner Fourth and Green streets. For particulars inquire on the premises. jun 17

JOHN WATSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT--CHEAP--A desirable Family Residence, nine rooms and cellar, in good order, healthy, pleasant location, lot 40x200, fine grape vine, fruit trees, above Howard's Shipyard, Jeffersonville. Will be sold for Apply to Jas. Salmon, No. 15 Second street, Louisville, Henry Fresh, on the premises, or J. F. Reid, Jas. Reid, Holmes & Thos. Jeffersonville. jy17 tf

FOR SALE--LOT--on feet of grouse, north side of the 3d street, 16 feet west from Thirteenth; depth 16 feet to a 20-foot alley.

Three Lots of 30 feet each, south side of Walnut st., 16 feet west from Thirteenth; depth 16 feet to a 20-foot alley.

FOR LEASE for a term of years, the Lot on the east side of Fifth street, between Main and Market. Apply to WM. HEATHER.

FOR SALE--HOUSE AND LOT--A new cottage House and Lot, on Jefferson street, bet. Ninth and Tenth. Lot is 30 feet front by 165 feet deep. The house contains five rooms, kitchen and hall, newly papered, painted and whitewashed throughout; the yard fenced in front. Inquire at the Democrat office. jy17

FOR SALE--COW--A No. 1 fresh Milch Cow; will give from five to six gallons of good milk per day after fresh. Address "Bowman," Box 4, Democrat office. jy17 tf

FOR SALE--COTTAGES--Three new and elegant Cottage Houses, on Green street, near Portland Railroad; each containing three rooms and a kitchen. Apply at ROWAN BURAN'S Law office, No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Main and Main. jy8 tf

FOR SALE--LUMBER--I have on hand a large lot of good second-hand lumber, 120,000 feet, consisting of perfect flooring, joist, scantling, plank, window frames and sash, all in good order. Inquire of B. A. SHRADER, corner Main and Brook sts., over the building. my27 tf

FOR SALE--HORSES--FOR SADDLE AND Harness, of my own raising. I have a number of geldings and mares for sale, and a well trained Harness Horse, which I would be pleased to show to those desiring to purchase. myl9 tf A. C. BUCKNER, Crestline, Ky.

FOR SALE--HORSE--A No. 1 stylish Roadster, perfectly kind and gentle. Address J., Box 16, Democrat office.

FOR SALE--COUNTRY

FOR SALE--COUNTRY SEAT--One of the handsomest Country Residences in the vicinity and near Louisville, is offered for sale at a low figure. Address, Box 16, Democrat office, for particulars. myl9 tf

FOR SALE--FARM--A well-improved Farm of 8 acres, in Jefferson county, is offered from the owner, on the Ohio river, near Jeffersonville. It is in a fine state of cultivation, and has a good dwelling house, stable, and all necessary out-buildings. Also for sale, a Horse and Buggy. Address or apply to G. L. ANKE, WORTH, Clark county, Ind. jy14 tf

FOR SALE--LAND--A tract of timbered land, principally in woods, adjoining Fairfield, situated on the Louisville and Frankfort Turnpike road. Apply for terms. jy14 tf R. W. HAYS, No. 4 Commercial.

FOR SALE--LAND--Sixty-five acres of first-rate Farming Lands, in Christian county, Ky., 3 miles from Hopkinsville, 2 miles from Southern Kentucky R. R. now in course of construction, 1 mile from Pond River, and 7 miles from Cadiz. The land was originally timbered with white oak, black oak, hickory, &c., and is rolling, with a fair portion of good red and black land.

Poplar Bend, containing 74 acres, with 20 acres cleared, and remainder in timber. The farm has a good brick dwelling with seven rooms, large stables, granaries, garden and orchard of choice fruit. A fine Spring never-failing water of stock water. Twenty acres cleared and fit for cultivation, of which 8 are in wheat and 12 in corn. The timber on the farm is of the finest quality, consisting of white oak, poplar, &c. The land lies well and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are all of a first-class character, and in convenient repair.

The above lands are situated in a first-rate neighborhood, convenient to merchant mills and markets, and are now offered for sale at a low figure. Terms cash, or one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent. Title perfect. For further information apply to or address Postoffice, Hopkinsville, Ky. jy13 tf

FOR SALE--SHELBY COUNTY FARM--I offer for sale my farm, lying two miles from Simpsonville, on the Shelbyville road. It contains 80 acres, to which I have under cultivation about 60 acres, the balance being in timber, all of a quiet, so desired. Terms liberal. For further inquire of R. E. Lewis, Louisville, Ky., or the undersigned at the end of the year but purchaser can have the privilege of sowing wheat on it. Address as above. jy13 SAMUEL B. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE--FARM--I offer for sale my farm, containing 100 acres, situated on the Brownsboro pike and the river road, one mile from the former and three-quarters of a mile from the latter. It is convenient to purchase a fine tract of land, and to either Louisville or Brownsboro. Call on me if you wish to look at this. For further information apply to W. W. CLARKE & BATE. Louisville, Ky. CLARKE & BATE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT--HOUSE--A dwelling house on First street, bet Green and Walnut. Apply to au4 2t* Corner Third and Green.

FOR RENT--A DWELLING HOUSE--Ten or twelve rooms, with all modern conveniences, on the green bm. No. 29 Fifth street, above Main street. au 2 tf C. R. PEASLEE.

FOR RENT--HOUSE--A good two-story brick House of six rooms, on Wash ington street near Clay, in the rear of No. 1 Jefferson street. Apply to a person that will occupy part of the time. au4 tf SHAFFER & Third street.

FOR RENT--HOUSE--A fine two-story House, situated on Preston street, bet. Chestnut and Main, with all modern conveniences. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 1 Main street, between Preston and Floyd. au4 tf

FOR RENT--ROOMS--Elegantly furnished Rooms at No. 8, Green street, between First and Second. au4

FOR RENT--HOUSE--A nice two-story and attic brick dwelling, containing seven rooms in the Shawnee city, in a good condition, all in perfect order. It is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the city, and only three squares from the Fourteenth street horse cars, and five squares from the Preston street cars. Rent low to a good tenant. Address P. O. Box 1, Shawnee City, Ky., or apply on the premises to the undersigned. au4 tf

FOR RENT--HOUSE--A comfortable Brick Residence, on Fourth street, between Main and Market, with all modern conveniences. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to au4 tf JOHN WATSON.

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FOR RENT--HOUSE--A nice two-story and attic brick dwelling, containing seven rooms in the Shawnee city, in a good condition, all in perfect order. It is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the city, and only three squares from the Fourteenth street horse cars, and five squares from the Preston street cars. Rent low to a good tenant. Address P. O. Box 1, Shawnee City, Ky., or apply on the premises to the undersigned. au4 tf

FOR RENT--HOUSE--A comfortable Brick Residence, on Fourth street, between Main and Market, with all modern conveniences. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to au4 tf JOHN WATSON.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED--AGENTS--In every county in Kentucky. The greatest Independent Co-operative Industrial Association ever organized. Established--MACKENZIE'S UNIVERSAL and FAMILY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Circulars FREE to all Readers in all the world. Agents wanted in every county. Send for circulars and terms to C. W. STOKELE, Box 826, Cincinnati, Ohio. au4

WANTED--AGENTS--Male and Female--Who want to make money fast. Business honorable, light, honorable, refined, and pleasant; for any one having a few hours leisure each day. Profit making or adds as per day on 10 to 25 capital. Send for circular. Address, with stamp, DAVID E. WAVELL, Box 1706, Chicago. my22 tm3

WANTED--$75 TO $20 PER MONTH--Every where, male and female, to introduce the *Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine*. Price $18. Each machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, quilt and embroider in the most beautiful manner. Every machine warranted three years. Call at 168 Jefferson street, second floor, or address Postoffice Box 1,233, Louisville, Ky. BLISS & McFATHRON, Gen. Agents.

WANTED--AGENTS--For the Life and Campaigns of GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON, by Prof. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., of Va. The *Standard* Biography of the immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. Contains a personal friend and chief of staff of the Christian soldier and statesman, surrounded by glory to God. We want an Agent in every county, need for circulars and our terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 167 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. my11 dew2m*

$150 PER MONTH--I WANT AGENTS in every county in the United States to sell an entirely new business. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine. my7 dew

$1500 PER YEAR PAID TO AGENTS to introduce our new Sewing Machine. Address SILVER CLARK, Middletown, Conn., or Chicago, Ill. au4 dd

STRAYED & STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN--COW--A large light Yandle Cow, thinks about her feet with one horn cow is splendid order. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery or for information concerning her. S. J. CAFFREY. au4 tf No. 8 Fourth st., bet Main and River.

STRAYED OR STOLEN--From Mrs. Abernathy's, on Jeffersonville road, about the 5th of July from the farm of P. D. Barbour, in Oldham county, Ky., three Mules each 2 years old, one black, the other two sorrel, each have on all three marked with ring around the bunch at the ear like Col. Sheets. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery or any information towards the recovery of said mules. Address P. D. BARBOUR, Louisville P. O., or apply on his farm, seven miles from Louisville, on the Brownsboro turnpike. jy2 m

STRAYED--HORSE--From the return to me at my farm, residence of Mr. John Gregory, on the Brownsboro road near the Fair Grounds, of a white bay Horse, branded on the near shoulder with a letter "A," and on the near hip with a letter "S," and on the off hip with a letter "A," and on the off hip with a letter "S," and on the off hip with a letter "A," and on the off hip with a letter "S," and on the off hip with a letter "A," and on the off

Daily Democrat

DEAD.

The [illegible] dark,
Regal [illegible]
And [illegible]
A [illegible]

A Hot Place.

[illegible] the Times
[illegible] cool, and when the
[illegible] has not been fatiguing,
[illegible] and a cedar-wood
[illegible], and, in that way, indulge in
[illegible] discussion
[illegible] on the comparative merits,
[illegible] demerits, of the various mil-
[illegible] at which they had been service-
"Were you ever a mule, old post?"
[illegible] late friend Rennes. It put pre-
[illegible] to chaffing, who was, in [illegible], ignor-
[illegible] of the fact that a journey [illegible] with
[illegible] had terminated at Pensacola.
"Why, it is the hottest post!" was logi-
[illegible] and pertinent, as regards the next quarters-
tion.
Tampa Bay, Key West and Point Isa-
[illegible] were all warmly advocated; but the
[illegible] was the thoroughly—indeed, one
might say literally—roasted leather-
[illegible] veteran, who, with a Homeric
[illegible] of the hand, imposed silence.
[illegible]
"Boys! did any of you ever hear of
Fort Yuma?"
Not one of them!
"Well, I tell Yuma is clear over beyond
Arizona, near the Gulf of California,
[illegible] nothing grows, no flies, nor runs,
[illegible] the hottest post, not only in the United
States, but in creation, and I'll prove it to
you. You see I was ordered there six
years ago, and hadn't been there two
weeks, in the month of August, when two
corporals died. Their blood been thrown
on the post was a post—to old Hol-
[illegible]'s time. Well, they both died, and
where do you think they went?"
No one could tell, and they both went
"Why, I'll tell you: they both went
right to h—l!"
[illegible] and not [illegible] in the auditory.
"Yes, and they landed here [illegible]
very short time—barely time to have
their descriptive lists examined, and put
on stage duty from below—when, one
night, the hospital steward was waked up
by a nurse, and there he saw the two ser-
geants.
"What do you want" says he. You
know them hospital stewards are always
inquisitive. "We are wanting any
drink. "What do you want," says he.
"We want our blankets, says they.
"After some [illegible] he let them have
[illegible] any thing so hot as Yuma!"
The [illegible] started in silence.

Religious Reform Among the Hindoos.

[illegible] of the most influential classes of
[illegible] progressive Christianity which
[illegible] people seem to be an in-
[illegible] of the [illegible], appears
[illegible] the most important, which has
[illegible] with the old superstitions
[illegible] upon the
[illegible] the restraints of the Christian re-
[illegible] In India the abuse of things
[illegible] are willing to part upon the
[illegible] the restraints of the Christian re-
[illegible] In India the abuse of things
[illegible] has appeared especially among the
[illegible] women, who have led the advance
[illegible] in the high schools and colleges, where
[illegible] of the missionaries of the
[illegible] established by the Englishgovernment in
[illegible]. Already a pretty large number
[illegible] party of women has been formed, who
[illegible] have [illegible] have cast off
[illegible] of their people.
[illegible] They [illegible] and privileges
[illegible] of the man of Hindostan, and is rapid-
[illegible] ly reaching the cultivated classes of Bengal and Madras
[illegible] the [illegible] the outward signs
[illegible] of the [illegible] is the entire removal
[illegible] of the veil, which is the
[illegible] symbol of [illegible]. They are gradually dispensing
[illegible] with the [illegible] and have the walls of their
[illegible] system of zenana [illegible]. The
[illegible] of the abolition of [illegible] is
[illegible] enough in causing [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]